You can prevent a
Listeria infection by
avoiding certain highrisk
foods and by
handling food carefully

How to prevent a Listeria infection

- Do not eat foods most likely to be contaminated with Listeria (a list of common foods is inside)
- Heat food until steaming hot
- Keep uncooked meats separate from vegetables and ready-to-eat foods
- Use separate cutting boards, knives and containers for uncooked meats, vegetables and ready-to eat foods.
- Wash hands, knives and cutting boards after handling uncooked foods, deli meats and hot dogs.

For more information on Listeria:

- Talk to your health care provider
- Call Public Health at 206-296-4774
- Visit these web pages:
- www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/ health/communicable/diseases/listeriosis
- www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dmbd/ diseaseinfo/listeriosis_g_span.htm

Information endorsed by:

Midwives' Association of Washington State



Washington Academy of Family Physicians

Infectious Disease Society of Washington



Washington Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics

Reprinted with permission by the Washington State Department of Health WIC Nutrition Program. For persons with disabilities, this document is

available on request in other formats.

To submit a request, please call 1-800-841-1410 (TDD/TTY 1-800-833-6388).

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.
Washington WIC does not discriminate.
DOH 960-218 June 2010





Certain foods can harm pregnant women & their newborns





Listeria infection is a serious illness caused by eating food contaminated with the Listeria bacteria

Listeria is a bacteria that can contaminate food

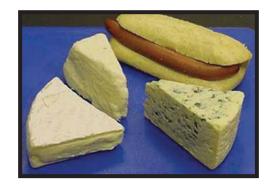
How do you get infected with Listeria?

- By eating foods contaminated with Listeria during or after the production process.
- Babies can be born with a Listeria infection if their mothers eat contaminated food during pregnancy.

Why is a Listeria infection so dangerous?

- Early in pregnancy, a Listeria infection can cause a miscarriage.
- Later in pregnancy, a Listeria infection can cause a baby to be born prematurely.
- After birth, Listeria can cause serious infection or death in a newborn.

Food and drinks contaminated with Listeria can look and smell normal



Foods most likely to have Listeria

- Soft cheeses such as brie, feta, blue-veined cheeses or Mexican style soft cheeses - like queso fresco. (Hard and processed cheeses such as slices, spreads, cream cheese, cottage cheese and yogurt are not high risk.)
- Raw, unpasteurized milk
- Hot dogs, unless they are cooked to steaming hot
- Lunch meats or cold cuts, unless they are cooked to steaming hot
- Pates or meat spreads, unless they are canned
- Smoked seafood from the refrigerator case, unless it is cooked before eating

What are the symptoms of a Listeria infection?

- Fever, muscle aches and sometimes nausea or diarrhea in adults
- Headache, stiff neck, confusion, loss of balance or convulsions can occur
- Infected pregnant women often experience only a mild, flu-like illness
- Newborns can develop symptoms of serious blood infection or meningitis



Pregnant women are 20 times more likely than other healthy adults to get a Listeria infection



Dear Colleague,

The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) provides print-ready files (PDFs) of health education materials. To ensure that the original quality of the piece is maintained, please read and follow the instructions below and the specifications included for professional printing.

- Use the latest version. DOH materials are developed using the most current information available, are checked for clinical accuracy, and are field tested with the intended audience to ensure they are clear and readable. DOH programs make periodic revisions to educational materials, so please check this web site to be sure you have the latest version. DOH assumes no responsibility for the use of this material or for any errors or omissions.
- **Do not alter**. We are providing this artwork with the understanding that it will be printed without alterations and copies will be free to the public. Do not edit the text or use illustrations or photographs for other purposes without first contacting us. Please do not alter or remove the DOH logo, publication number or revision date. If you want to use a part of this publication for other purposes, contact the Office of Health Promotion first.
- For quality reproduction: Low resolution PDF files are intended for black and white or color desktop printers. They work best if you are making only one or two copies. High resolution PDF files are intended for reproducing large quantities and are set up for use by professional offset print shops. The high resolution files also include detailed printing specifications. Please match them as closely as possible and insist on the best possible quality for all reproductions.

If you have questions, contact:
Office of Health Promotion
P.O. Box 47833 Olympia, WA 98504-7833
(360) 236-3736

Sincerely, Health Education Resource Exchange Web Team